DAYTON, OHIO,

Friday, - - - April 5, 1867

A Declaration of Congressional Outrages. The Hartford Zimes thus sums up the iniquities of Congress, in contrast with the 1800 and 1896; Declaration of Rights promulgated by on fathers against imperial wrengs inflicted

upon a Colonial people The conspirators of the party of Congress are guilty of acts sufficient to consign them to lasting ignominy and reproach. What at series of usurpations, tyrainy, persecutions. wrongs and oppressions on the Southern

States are they guilty of! In the words of the Declaration of Inde-I their right, it is their duty, to throw off the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the establishment of tyranny over the States, To prove this, let facts be submitted to:a candid world.

Congress has, in violation of the Constitu-tion, excluded for States from all participation in the Government by wiffels they are governed.

stongress has taxed the people of ter States while denying them all representa-

Congress has enacted laws condemning. proscribing and disfranchising a large pertion of the white inhabitants without trial or conviction.

Congress has by arbitrary enactments declared that the late slaves and negroes shall be copers in those States, in total disregard of the Constitutions of those States.

Congress has deprived the people of these States of the Governors of their own election, and placed military Generals over

lived, and has substituted Martial Law-

Congress has deprived the people of thos States of the laberout right of self-government and required them to sabmit to the mandates of imperious mosters from Massachusetts, and other States, alien to them, is reclings and principles-

Congress has erected a multitude of oiliees and sent swarms of Bureau officers and tax-gatherers among them, to harrass their people, belie their character, and eat out their substance.

Congress has affected to render the milltary independent of the civil power.

Congress has combined to subject those people to enactments foreign to their constitutions, and unacknowledged by their

Congress has quartered large bodies of troops among them. Congress has imposed taxes upon them

without their consent. Congress has deprived them, in many

cases, of the trial by jury, and enacted express laws to oppress them. Congress has abolished our system of free

government, which guarantees the volumtury formation of constitutions by the people themselves, and has established over those States arbitrary governments, so as to render them at once examples and fit instruments for a Radical party majority of that body to introduce the same abso-Inte rule over all these States.

Congress has taken away their Constitutions, abolished their laws, and altered fundamentally the powers of their govern-

Congress has suspended their Legisla tures and declared itself invested with power to legislate and to dictate to them in regard to their laws.

Congress is now entertaining a proposition to confiscate their property; and it is adopting measures which tend to exnegro hostlity against the white inhabi-

In every stage of these oppressions the Southern people have be sought Congress to

A Congress, whose usurpations and power are thus marked by every act which may of their number comes before his constituents for re-election, they should not only refuse him their support, but visit him with their severest condemnation.

An Abolition Discovery.

The "swamp angel" up town has made a most wonderful discovery, and in an article this morning in favor of giving the right of suffrage to his Mack brother, thus gives it to the world: "It intimately concerns the people—who, at last, are the tioncerns the people-who, at last, are the tineconnect." This will be startling news to the will probably provide his own sotton matadmirers of Mr. Lincoln, who used to trasses; Burlen will throw in a few agoons claim, and swear, that the "late lamented" and a plano; and one of the Salem churches was the Government, as it will be also to will spare some of its communion silver those who, more fately, set up the claim, ware to miora his sideboard; while the and made it the test of "loyalty," that the wives and daughters of diversigallant Yan-Rump Congress was the Government. "We kee Generals and Quartermasters will be are making history," said the "sminted sure to deck off the dainty person of the martyr." upon one occasion, and W. D. B. presiding divinity of the establishment has been playing his part as one of the with gorgeous draperies from Southern historians. Their making of history, how- chothes-presses and rich jewels from ever, has been a good deal after the fashion Southern caskets. Won't it be gay! the fellow kept hotel in Indiana. Every page of their history is proof of their inability as statesmen, and a most damning record of their own is famy.

But this discovery that the people are the McKEE, WOODWARD & WEAKLEY, Government, while it may be see to the Journal, was long since known to the Democracy, who run the governmental machine with that kind of motive power most successfully for near three-fourths of a Foreign and Domestic Liquors

House of Representances of the United States, is collecting the material for, and has indeed commenced to write the life of Thaddeus Stevens.—Exchange.

Our biographical literature is vile mough already, in its lies; let us not hand down to Groceries and Liquors, posterity's library that which would be the very climax of infamy.

Says a Republican cotemporary "It is not to be expected that immedi ately after the cose of the war we should witness a return to the ordinary scale of expenditures; yet it is dot easily seen how with a strict regard for public retrenchnear, the expenditures, exclusive of payients on account of the public debt, should ave been more than six times the amount of these for the year 1800. Such, however, is the fact, as will appear from the followling comparison of till setual payments for

Tril service \$6.180.000 \$1 st.mc. increase. 1,163,007 1,300,000 173,191 20,630,007 97,040,741 6,772,177

\$10,844,472 \$181,683,195 \$227,513,705 It surely can not be deemed sureasonable o expect that for the current fiscal year. veshould have something like an approxipendence, when a long train of abuses and marion to the scale of expenditures which usurpations, pursuing invariably the same obtained before the war; excepting in those object, evinces a design to reduce the states items of expense which must be regarded and people under absolute despotism it is as inevitable results of war. Yet we find such usurpation, and reject such talse rupe gives for the six heads of expenditure resentatives. The history of the Thirty- above enumerated, an aggregate of \$216. Ninth Congress is a history of repeated in- 500,308 as the estimated disbursements for juries and usurpations, tending to subvert 1867, or \$135,710,026 more than in 1869. It the Government, destroy the Union and Is true that of this amount \$64,000,000 is apportioned for the payment of bounties; but t is also true that it is through appropriations of this very character, based upon no actual claim on the Government, and really in the nature of a political gratuity, that the public expenditures are being so normonaly increased."

These are rather troublesome facts and figures for a party which claims to repreent all the decreey, all the intelligence and all the morality of the country to overome. We ask the farmers, the mechanics he working men in fact all classes of itizens—the people generally—to consider he enormous levy and drain which the variy in power is making upon the injustry and resources of the nation. Why should the outlays of the government have been six times more during the year 1806 than they were in 1850, with the probabilty that nearly that ratio will continue during the present fiscal year? These en-Congress has decreed the destruction of ormous expenditures are the result of exthe governments of those States, under travagance and corruption, and they arise which the lubabitants were born and have in a great measure from the overwhelming way which the ruling faction has exer-

A Providential Escape.

Looking back a little in our checkered ristory, the Chicago Times brings up to recdilection, that when CHARLES FRANCIS ADams was on the eve of his departure to the court of St. James, in the spring of 1861, he received from Secretary SEWARD certain instructions for the regulation of his conduct a minister there. The instructions were ead to president Lexcous, and were approved by him before their transmission to Mr. ADAMS. We append those of them declacatory of the storms of the secoded States said Mr. Sewand and President Lincoln; You will all the while remember that hose States are now, as they always heretofore have been, and notwithstanding their temporary self-dehiston, they must always continue to be equal and honores members of this Federal Union." .

Inasameh as Mr. Lancoun was "a growug man" it is not easy to judge how wide departure from the doctrine here laid lown he might have made, had he lived and continued in office as President. It is of probable that he would have continued office as President had be lived unless he swallowed his instructions to Mr. Auaxis. He would have been impeached. The clerical and pot-house and vindletive and function and long-haired radical demagogues who returned thanks to God for Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and for the elevation of Mr. Jourson to the Presidency, would have made short work with him, at he proved disobadient to enge

The Ours is professedly a government of equal laws. It is really not so, as long as we make political distinctions among the people. It can only be so when all men have equal political rights.—Journal.

Just so. This government has only been cotessedly one of "equal laws," since the advent of Abelition fanatical mongrelism to a position controling it. It has not since the isauguration of Abolition rule been practically a government of requal laws? respect their rights, and have appealed to It is not to-day a "government of equal their fellew countrymen in the Northern laws, "not because it excludes the negro States to prevent this tyranny and injus- from the franchise, but because it exempts ne portion of our white citizens from taxation and places the burden upon another class-because it refuses representation to define tyrants, is unworthy of the confi- one portion of our people while it unjustly dence of a free people; and whenever one taxes them, and allows representation to another class who are not taxed at all-be cause it usurps a power to govern, by military despotism, a portion of the country and distranchises white men and enfranthises black from.

In furnishing his mansion the General

THE DAILY EMPIRE. | Que Taxation Nightmare-Radical STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

JANUARY 8th, A. D. 1867.

RESOLUTIONS. 1. Reselved. That the Democracy of Ohio steadiasily adhere to the principles of the party as expounded by the fathers, and approved by experience; that in accordance with these principles we declare that the Federal Government is a government of limited powers, and that it possesses no powers but such as are expressly, or by necessary implication delegated to it in the Federal Constitution; that all other powers are exerved to the states or the people; Pederal Constitution; that all other powers are reserved to the istates of the people; that a strict construction of the Constitution is indispensable to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and the people; that all grants of power to Government, whether State or Federal, should be strictly construed, because all such grants abridge the natural rights of men; that the preservation of the equality and rights of the preservation of the rights of the people is necessary to the preservation of the Union; that the Federal Gover, ment is unfitted to logislate for or administer the local concerns gislate for or administer the local concerf the States; that it would be monstrou hat the local affairs of Ohio should be regu ated by a Federal Congress in which she ha ated by a Federal Congress in which she has not two Senators, and the New England states, with but a little greater peptiation, neverweive; that the tendency of the Fed-ral Government is to usurp the reserved ights of the States and of the people; and hat, therefore, a centralization of power in as hands is an ever pending danger. That ach an absorption of power would, while thisted, be destructive of the liberties and aterests of the people, and would end ther in despotism or a destruction of the nion; that a National debt, besides imeither in despotismor a destruction of the Union; that a National debt, besides impoverishing the people, fosters an undue increase of the powers of the Federal Government; that high protective tariffs have a like effect, sacrifleing the interests of the many for the emoluments of the few and plainly violating the equity and spirit of the Constitution; that the collection and distancement of common revenues by the Federal Government have the same tending, beside corrupting the Government, and that, therefore, economy is essential not only to the prosperity, but also to the libertles of the people; that meanal taxalton is a plain violation of Justice, of which no Government can safely be guilty. That to each State belongs the right to determine the qualification of Its electors, and all attempts to impair this right, either by Congressional legislation or Constitutional amendment, are unwise and despotic; that the tendency of power is to steal from the many to the few, and that, therefore, eletral vigilance is the price of liberty; "that the tendency of government is core, "electrical vigilance is the price of fig-erty;" that the tendency of government is to enlarge its authority by usurpation, and therefore government needs to be watched; that another of its tendesices is to govern too much—unnecessarily and vexatiously interfering with the business and habits of the people; that the freedom of speech and of the press is essential to the existence of liberty. Unit no person pair the will reof the press is essential to the existence of liberty; that no person not in the milliary or naval service, or in the bounds where martial law legitimately prevails, can law-mily be deprived of life, liberty ar property, without the process of civil law; that the courts should always be open for the redress of grievances; that no expost factor aw should be made; that the right of the

redressor gravances; that no expost facto hav should be made; that the right of the people to peaceably assemble and consult upon public affairs is inviolable; that the military should be held in due subjection to the civil power; that while the majorary, as prescribed by the Constitution, have the right to govern, the minority have indefeasible rights; and that a frequent recurrence to first principles is essential to the welfair of the State and the people.

2. Resolved. That the States lately in rebellion are States in the Union, and have been recognized as such by every department of the Government, and by President Lincoln, who, in the midst of the war, invited them to electmembers of Congress; by President Johnson, in various proclamations and official acts; by Congress, which permitted Andrew Johnson to sit in the Senate as a Senator from Tennessee, and members from Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana to sit in the House of Representatives after these States had secoled, and while the war was being carried on. and Louisiana to sit in the House of Repre-sentatives after these States had secoded, and while the war was being carried on, and which further recognized them as States in the Union by the Longressional apportionment act providing for their due representation in Congress; by various tax laws, and especially by the direct fax; by the resolutions submitting amendments to the Constitution for their approval, and by various other acts and resolutions im-pariting the same recognition; all of which States in the Union by the Congressional apportionment act providing for their due representation in Congress; by various tax laws, and especially by the direct fax; by the resolutions submitting amendments to the Constitution for their approval, and by various other acts and resolutions imparfing the same recognition; all of which were passed since the attempted secession of those States, by the dudiciary of the United States, which holds Federal Courts in all those States, and especially by the Supreme Court, which entertains jurisdiction of cases soming from them, which it could not do were they not in the Union. That being thus in the Union, they stand on an equal touting with their sister States—States with unequal rights being a thing michown to the Constitution; that, by the express terms of the Constitution, each State is guitfled to have two Schafors and a hie proportion of Representatives in the Congress, and to vote in all elections of President and Vice-president; that, though these rights are subject to interruption by a state of civil war, they can not, in time of peace, he suspended, much less destroyed, without a plain violation of the Constitution; that, by the congress, and to vote in all elections of President and Vice-president; that, though these rights are subject to interruption by a state of civil war, they can not, in time of peace, he suspended, much less destroyed, without a plain violation of the Constitution; that, by the congress and to vote in all elections of President and Vice-president; that, though these rights are subject to interruption by a state of civil war, they can not, in time of peace, he suspended, much less destroyed, without a plain violation of the Constitution; that, is president and Vice-president; that, though these rights are subject to interruption by a state of civil war, they can not, in time of peace, he suspended, much less destroyed without a plain violation of the Constitution; that Congress has no power to desprive a State of the congress has no power without a plain violation of the Constitution; that Congress has no power to deprive a State of its reserved rights, and reduce it to a Territorial condition; that therefore the exclusion, by the so-called Congress, of all representation from ten States, the proposed exclusion of those States, the proposed exclusion of the States, the proposed exclusion of the States from all voice in the next Presidential dection, the threatened overthrow of their State Governments and the reduction of their States to the condition of territories, are each and every one of them unconstitutional, revolutionary and despotic measures, destructive nor merely of the rights of those States in the Union. That those measures are parts of a plan to mallify the Constitution, virtually overthrow the state Governments, to erret he consolidated dispotism on their rains; and to establish and perpetuate a tyrimmical rule of a militories.

State Governments, to erret he consolidated dispotism on their rains; and to establish and perpetuate a tyrimmical rule of a militories. It is the most popular HAIR RESTORATIVE, of the day. It is cleaner, more richly perfumed, and is warranted to restore gray hair to its matural color; step its coming off, remove dandrum from the sample and proposed exclusion that is warranted to restore gray hair to its matural color; step its coming off, remove dandrum from the sample and proposed exclusion; the day. It is cleaner, more richly perfumed, and a warranted to restore gray hair to its matural color; step its coming off, remove dandrum from the day. It is cleaner, more richly perfumed, and is warranted to restore gray hair to its antique to exclusion the day. It is cleaner, the exclusion to the sample congress, of all representation; the health proposed exclusion that the sample congress of the exclusion tensors. The following to be errity that I have followed in the sample congress. CRRITIP. CARTY.

The following to be errity that I have followed in the sample congress. Which of some proposed exclusion is the of their States to the condition of territories, are each and every one of them unconstitutional, revolutionary and despotic measures, destructive not merely of the rights of those States but also of the rights of every other State in the Union. That these measures are parts of a plan to mallify the Constitution, virtually overthrow the State Government, to errot Press oldated despotism on their rains; and to establish and perpetuate a tyrannical rule of a minority over a majority of the American people. That the people cannot, without a ple. That the people cannot, without a cost of their fiberties, prosperity and honor, whinit to such a result; and we therefore, in the hope that the warning will be hooded, and the danger to our situations be peaceably averted, do solemnly warn the alvocates of the plan, that it will not be submitted to.

and a planor and one of the Salem churches
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Governments, Federal and State, to use all necessary Constitutional means to remedy this evil.

hecessary Constitutional means to remely this evil.

5. Resolved, That the Radical majority in the so-called Congress have preved themselves to be in tayor of Negro Suffrage by forcing it upon the people of the District of Columbia against their almost unanimous wish, solemnly expressed at the polishy forcing it upon the people of all the Territories, and by their various devices to correct the people of the South to adopt it; that we are opposed to Negro Suffrage, believing it would be productive of evil to both whites and blacks, and tend to produce a disastrous conflict of races.

7. Resolved, That for all their efforts to uphold the Constitution we tender to the President and to the unjority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States

President and to the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States our hearty thanks.

S. Resolved. That we are in favor of a Democratic Convention of delegates from all the States, to be held at such time and place as may be agreed upon, and that the State Central Committee be authorized to concur with other proper committees in fixing time and place, and that we prefer Louisville, Ky., as the place.

S. Resolved. That the Democratic newspapers of Ohio deserve our carnest and liberal support, and that an early and thorough organization of the party is indispensable.

Special Motices.

THE MISSHABLES.

RISGUIDED AND UNPORTUNATE YOUNG MEN. Essays of Warning and Instruction for Young Men who have abused their phys cal powers, or wasted their substance in riving and father victims to disease, -with Repor the Howard treatment and core, Sent is scaled lefter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Haward Associa tion, Philadelphia, Pa. Jantiday Im

A Cough, A Cold, or A Sore Throat, REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTEN-PARCHE TION, AND SHOULD RECIFICKED. TE ALLOWED TO CONVINUE.

Irritation of the Lungs. Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption IS OFTEN THE RESULT. BROWNS

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Brouchlits, Asthma, Caturrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

roches are used with always good successiNGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS illified Peak at steful in clearing the voice wh taken before singing or Speaking, and relieving the threat after an unusual exertion of the vocal rgans. The Troples are recommended and precribed by Physicians, and have had testin an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds world, and the Trockes are universally proetter than other articles.
Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHTAL TRO-

HES," and do not take any of the Worthless Indaffore that may be offered.
Sold every-where in the United States, and For-

ign Countries, at 35 cents per box.

A NEW PERFEME FOR THE NANDKERGHEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." "Night Blooming Cereus.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cerem." "Night Blooming Cerema"

"Night Blooming Corner."

A most exquisite, deliente and I second forfum distribut from the rare and become line from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by

PHALON & NON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERPETS.

ASE FOR PHALON'S-TAKE NO OTHER

[[yi3dMWFaweowly-45] MEDICAL NOTICE.

is the most popular HAIR RESTMEATIVE of the day. It is cleaner, more righty periumed, and is warranted to restore gray hair to its natural color; step its coming off; remove dandruff from

E. M. TUBBS & CU., Prop's Reterbore, N. H. For sale by all Druggists in Dayton, and every here. Dr. W. W. STEWART, augodowims

Mrs. WINSLOW. An experienced Surse and Female Physician, Presents to the Attention of Mothers her

21 1007

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, use buthe the face and person, to render the skin cothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich southern Magnetia, and is obtain-ing a parromage quite apprecedented. It is a faorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by DERRS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all

were there "every time." If he felt "owley" in he morning he took Plantation Bifters, if he felt scary at night, he took. Plantation Bitters, if he cked appetite, was weak, tanguid, or mentally resset, he took Plantation Litters; and they or failed to set him on his plansquare and firm Few persons want any better authority; but as

come may, to stream the following:

I owe much to you, for I verly believe the Plantation Bitters have anved my REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y. thave been a great sufferer from Dyapopoin, and had to abundan prescribing The Plantation litters hav

HEV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City. I had best all appetite was so coak and energated I could hardly walk, and had

r perfect dread or society. The Plantation Bitters have set me all right. JAMES HEIMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo. The Plantation Bitters have " . The Plantation flitters have

Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years They set like a charm. C. C. MOURE, 25d Broadway, New York. Mrs. O. M. DEVOK, manager of the Union Home school for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under er charge, with the most happy and gratifying I such certificates, but nd mivertisement is so efective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and affeir-constances. They have already obtained a sale severy town, village, parish and bandet among ivilized nations. Base imitators try to come as ear our name and style as they can, and because good article can not be sold as low as a poor one bey find some support from parties who do no are what they sell. Be on your guard. See our rivate stamp over the cork

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City. Saratoga Spring Water, mid by al

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED: tientiemen:-"I had a negre man worth \$1.39 the took cold from a bad furt in the leg, and was neless for over a year. I had used everything I

suld bear of without benefit, until I tried the Mey can Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permient cure." d. L. DOWNING. Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1829. 'I take pleasure in recommending the Mexicar Mustang Limment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls of Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Rruises

ores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts lik magic." J. W. HEWITT, Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harn den's Express.
"The sprain of my daughter's ankie, occasiones while skating last winter, was entirely found in one

week, after she commenced using your celebrate Mustang Liniment. ED. SEELY." Mustang Liniment. Gloncester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.
It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang

Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, o man and beast, than any article ever discoveres Families livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the periods U. S. stamp of Demas Bannes & Co.

An effort has been made to counterfelt it with exp stone plate label. Look closely! Saratoga Spring Water-soldby all Deng

Who would not be beautiful? Who would no abl to their beauty? What gives that marble pur ty and distingue appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belief. It is no longuy a se ret. They use Hagan's Maguelia Balm. It's cortimed use removes tan, freekies, pimples and roughness, from the face and lands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many remotics, it contains m material injurious tothe skin. Any Draggist will order it for you, if noton hand, at 50 cis, per bottle

W.E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents, N. V. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Pressing. It erationtes sourf and dandraff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy It prevents hair turning gray and falling off. It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads. This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does no

Medical.



ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS. The old, the young, the middle aged units to praise

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the expendic bingrion. We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it, that we offer

\$1,000 Reward If the Stollan Hair Resewen does not give eat-isfaction in all cases when used in street accord-ence with our instructions.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewe. has proved diself to be the most perfect preparative for the Hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains on njurious properties whatever. It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the giards with new life and beloning matter.

IT WILL DESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It clounses the Scalp, and makes the Hair BOFT, LUSTROUS, AND SILKEN IT IS A SPLENDID HAIR-DRESSING! No person, old or young should fail to use it.
T is recommended and used by the FIRST MED-

ICAL AUTHORITY. BAR for HALL'S VEGETABLE SIGHAN HALL RESEWER, and take no other.

The Proprietors offer the Sicular Ham Ra-SEWER to the public, entirely co., deert 'aat it will bring back the bair to its original 'color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it unless the 'person is very aged.

R. P. HALL & CO. Proprietors, Noshun, N. II. Sold by all Druggists.

Miscellaneous.

Hat, Cap, and Fur Store

LEBOLD & LAZARUS, NO. 79 MAIN STREET,

(Under Phillips House,) Have the anest stock of EUROPEAN and AMEL

Victorines, Gents' Fur Collars

Muffs, Gloves, &c. No better stock in the city, and

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST

The ONLY place in the city where FUES are anothercored to order

NEW ESTABLISHMENT J. F. Lentz & Son, United Brethren Building,

Northeast Corner Main and February, DAYTON, OHIO, Manufacturers and dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

customicrs.

Repairing done at short notice and durably.

They will give satisfiacion to their customent on privile. Call.

and the privile. Call.

KEEP COOL. W.E. wish, by this means, to inform the public that we have and F. Edgar's Grovery, Maia street, and at d. Oldinger's, Hoston Building, Ser-ingen, aftered; a

Filterer and Cooler, Combined And we say unhesitatingly and advisedly, that it is the only article of the class which has ever been subject to the public that in every way fills sue expectation. We sell it at a modernte brief. It will run for years without booking. When necessary, can be respected in twenty, minutes.

Every Family, Store, Manufactory Hotel, &c., should have one.

The Filthiest Water in the World will pass through it, And come out by copi and clear as amber

Resides its situring properties, it parifies. It is a well-known fact that time and other minerals in water are frjurious to health, and when the chol-ers was had a our minds, those who dranks a c water were less linkle to be attacked and todiers this scourge of man than those who used the in-num waters. oure waters.
The filtering insterials used in this patent arrangement (instended by REST 2 HOGLEN) are write sand, animal and vegetable chargest. A mulate secondinaed as to do their duty particuly the For sale in any quantities (one or more) by

BEST A ROULEN. C. W. LOWE.

Trunk Manufactory,

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